(च) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सी० सिल्वेरा) :

(क) भारत में रक्त की वार्षिक अनुमानित आवश्यकता लगभग 40 लाख यूनिट है जो प्रति वर्ष प्रति अस्पताली पलंग रक्त की 7 यूनिट के विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के मापदण्ड पर आधारित है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत में रक्त का वार्षिक अनुमानित एकत्रीकरण लगभग 31 लाख यूनिट है जिसमें से 29% रक्त व्यवसायिक रक्त दाताओं से मिलता है। राज्य वार विस्तृत आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) से (च) दान किये गये रक्त की निरापदता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम/नियम में रक्त संचारी रोगों मानत: हेपाटाइटिस, एच.आई.वी./एडस, सिफलिस और मलेरिया के लिए रक्त की अनिवार्य जांच करने का प्रावधान है। रक्त बैंकों को लाइसेंस देने का काम 1993 से राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों के प्राधिकारियों को सौंपा गया है। अर्थ आपध नियंत्रक (भारत) केन्द्रीय लाइसेंस अनुमोदन प्राधिकारी हैं। रक्त बैंकों को लाइसेंस अनुमोदित करने से पूर्व केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के निरीक्षकों द्वारा रक्त बैंकों का संयुक्त रूप से निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

Primary Health Centres|Hospitals in Pauri Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh

*809. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary Health Centres|Hospitals i.e. Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Homoeopathic which are functioning in hilly terrain of Pauri Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh as on date under Centrally sponsored schemes and the number of villages covered under the schemes;

(b) whether it is a fact that these Centres|Hospitals are functioning without any proper buildings and infrastructure;

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to construct separate buildings for running these Health Centres|Hospitals and whether Government will consider to increase the full-fledged facilities to the patients like doctors, beds, medicines and other necessary equipments in favour of the rural people; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d) In Pauri Garhwal no Primary Health Centres and Hospitals, including Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Homoeopathic are established or maintained under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These are established and administered by the State Govt.

Investment in Jammu and Kashmir

*810. SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) wheher investment of Rs. 100 crore in private sectors in Jammu and Kashmir has been committed by Industrial Houses of the country;

(b) if so, the names of such Industrial Houses with their fields of investment and period of the same;

(c) whether Government propose to ask more Industrial Houses to make similar investments in private sector to ensure faster industrial growth in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) With the annoucement of the New Industrial Policy, most industries are delicensed. It is only for the licensable sector that an approval|Letter of Intent

(LOI) is issued. Since the commencement of New Industrial Policy till 30th April, 1995, 30 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda have been filed with the Government for establishing new units| new articles|expansion of existing industrial units in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, with a projected investment of Rs. 137 Crores. In addition, two LOIs, with a proposed investment of Rs. 5.95 Crores have been granted.

These proposals have been received from a cross section of private sector with proposed investment ranging from Rs. 1-40 Crores.

(c) and (d) The trust of the New Industrial Policy has been to enable entrepreneurs to take investment decisions based on their commercial perception.

Nuclear Waste Management

*811. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3867 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st April, 1994 and state:

(a) what is begin done in the area of nuclear waste management and reprocessing;

(b) whether we have the technology of nuclear waste management in our country;

(c) if so, the details of such technology; and

(d) whether this technology is cost-effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Nuclear waste is being managed in a safe manner to protect the environment against the associated hazards, now and in the future.

The spent fuel is reprocessed and the useful products are separated and recovered from the bulk of uranium and radioactive wastes. Newly produced fuel is available for further utilisation in nuclear reactors thus closing the nuclear fuel cycle.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The technologies developed for nuclear waste management include (i) collection and transport systems, (ii) treatment methods for removing radioactivity from the waste to the required extent using physical and chemical processes such as filtration, chemical treatment, evaporation, for exchange etc. (iii) incorporation of radioactivity in a suitable inert solid form such as cement, concrete, polymer glass etc. and packing in suitable metallic containers, (iv) volume reduction of certain types of waste by compaction and incineration, (v) disposal or storage of waste| waste packages in specially engineered structures in a controlled area and (vi) monitoring of disposed of|stored waste.

(d) Yes Sir.

Auctioning of HPF

*812. SHRI K. R. MALKANI: Will the PRIME MINSTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govenment's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Indian Expess dated 7th May, 1995 stating that the Hindustan Photo Films may be auctioned;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction in the matter;

(c) whether Goverment are aware that the Import Liberalisation Policy has hurt HPF the most; and

(d) what are the reasons for not taking action so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has not taken a decision to auction HPF.